



Common Platform Enumeration (CPE)

Overview of Release 2.3

Session Objectives

- "Elevator speech" introduction to CPE

- Orientation to CPE v2.3 draft standard suite
 - Naming
 - Matching

- Q&A

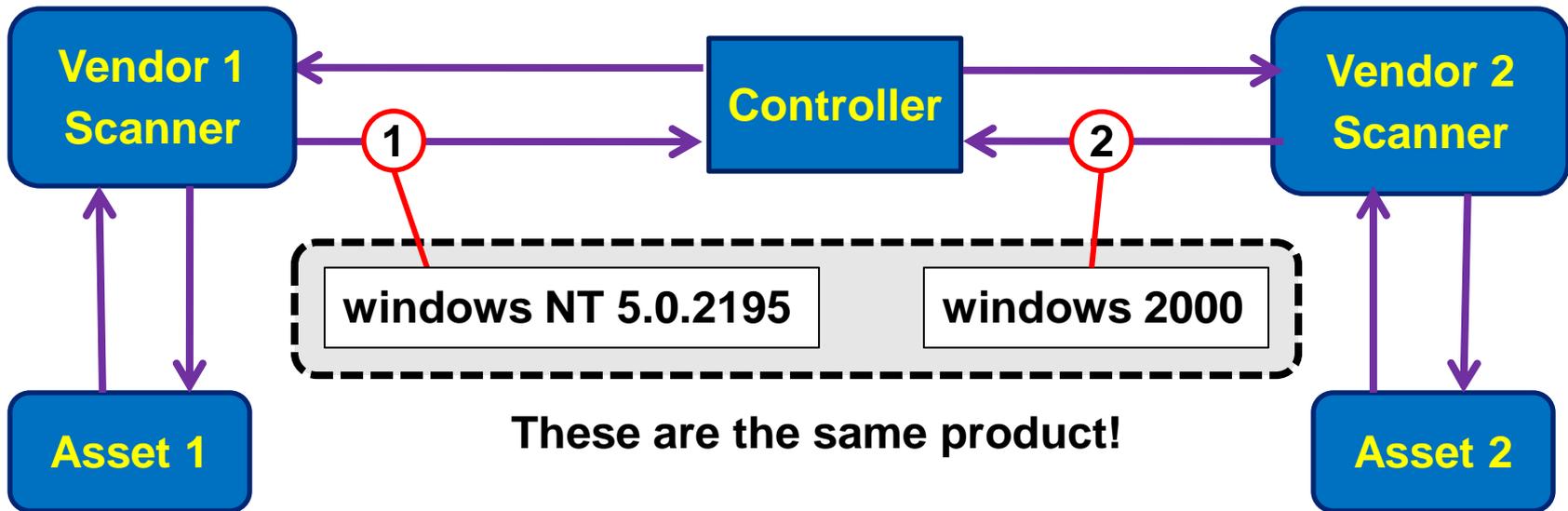
- A peek ahead

What is CPE?

- **CPE is:**
 - A MITRE-led open standard
 - A structured naming scheme for IT products
 - Enabling technology for security automation
- **CPE encompasses:**
 - A prescribed name format
 - A language for describing complex platforms
 - A methodology for assigning canonical names
 - An algorithm for comparing names

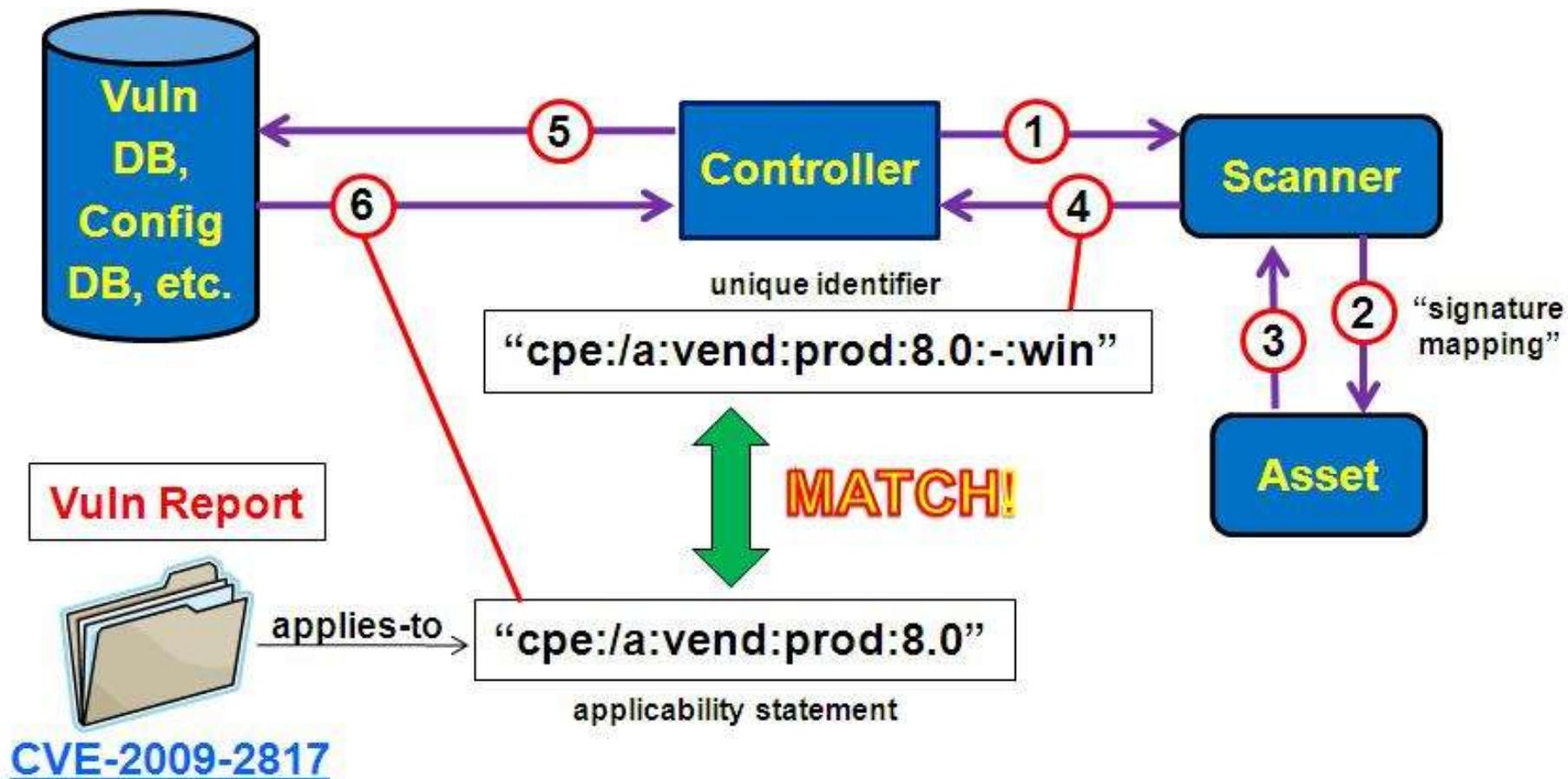


What Problem Does CPE Solve?



Interoperable IT Product Names

CPE Concept of Operations



Technical Use Case Analysis

- **Study performed in November 2008**
 - To better understand the technical use cases
 - Interviewed members of the CPE Community
 - See: http://cpe.mitre.org/about/use_cases.html

- **Four technical use cases were identified:**
 - Software Inventory
 - Network-Based Discovery
 - Forensic Analysis/System Architecture
 - IT Management

- **Software Inventory identified as a “must have”**

State of the Standard

- **Current CPE version is 2.2**
 - Specification published in March 2009
 - See: <http://cpe.mitre.org/specification>
 - Part of SCAP 1.0, 1.1

- **Draft version 2.3 released for public comment 26 Aug 2010**
 - Implemented as three NIST Interagency Reports
 - Draft NIST IR 7695—Naming
 - Draft NIST IR 7696—Matching
 - Draft NIST IR 7697—Dictionary
 - See: <http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/PubsDrafts.html#NIST-IR-XXXX> (replace "XXXX" with the IR number)
 - Public comment period closed 15 Sep 2010
 - Final drafts expected by end of 2010, for inclusion in SCAP 1.2

Brief History of CPE 2.3



- **First proposed during CPE session at ITSAC 2009**
 - "Goal: Enhance near-term usability while working on a comprehensive solution"

- **Requirements collected during February 2010 "Developer Day" CPE workshop**

- **CPE Core Team formed in March 2010**
 - MITRE, NIST, DOD, Cisco, McAfee, nCircle

- **CPE v2.3 developed on short timeline (March thru July)**
 - Fundamental changes to the "architecture" of CPE
 - Minimal changes to the functionality of CPE

Significant Changes in v2.3

■ General:

- CPE defined as a "specification stack"
- Multiple specifications, formatted as NIST IRs

■ Naming:

- Introduces the "Well-Formed Name" (WFN) abstraction
- Adds several new name attributes
- Defines two "bindings"
 - URI (v2.2-style) and Formatted String bindings
- Specifies procedures for binding and unbinding

■ Matching:

- Attribute-level and name-level matching defined separately
- Comparison of attribute-value pairs is unordered
- Support provided for single- and multi-character wildcards

Adopt CPE 2.3 if...

- **You want to exchange additional platform information**
 - Four new attributes: `sw_edition`, `target_sw`, `target_hw`, `other`
- **You want to be free of URI formatting rules**
 - Formatted string binding is simpler
- **You want to be able to match within attribute values**
 - Single- and multi-character wildcards supported
- **You want more flexible ways to compare names**

CPE 2.3 Specification Stack



- **Modular**
- **Easier to maintain**
- **Easier to extend**
- **More flexible w/r/t specifying conformance requirements**

Naming (1 of 5): The Well-Formed Name (WFN)

NOTATION

```
wfn: [part="a", vendor="microsoft",  
      product="internet_explorer",  
      version="8\.0\.6001",  
      update="beta", edition=NA]
```

- A WFN is:
 - an abstraction, not intended for machine interchange
 - an unordered list of attribute-value pairs
- Eleven (11) allowed attributes are specified
- Attribute values are:
 - Logical values (ANY or NA), or
 - Character strings obeying certain requirements

Naming (2 of 5): The Well-Formed Name (WFN)

NOTATION

```
wfn: [part="a", vendor="microsoft",  
      product="internet_explorer",  
      version="8\.0\.6001",  
      update="beta", edition=NA]
```

IMPORTANT NOTE!!

**WFNs by themselves do not
solve the interoperable-name problem!**

Naming (3 of 5): Binding WFN to URI

WFN

```
wfn: [part="a", vendor="microsoft",  
      product="internet_explorer",  
      version="8\.0\.6001",  
      update="beta", edition=NA]
```

bind_to_URI (w)

unbind_URI (u)

```
cpe:/a:microsoft:internet_explorer:  
8.0.6001:beta:-
```

CPE v2.2-style URI binding

Naming (4 of 5): Binding WFN to Formatted String

WFN

```
wfn: [part="a", vendor="microsoft",  
      product="internet_explorer",  
      version="8\.0\.6001",  
      update="beta", edition=NA]
```

bind_to_fs(w)

unbind_fs(fs)

```
cpe23:a:microsoft:internet_explorer:  
8.0.6001:beta:-:*:*:*:*:*
```

Formatted string binding

Naming (5 of 5): Allowed Attributes

- part
- vendor
- product
- version
- update
- edition
- language

Carried over from CPE 2.2

- sw_edition
- target_sw
- target_hw
- other

New in CPE 2.3

Matching (1 of 5): Overview



- All matching algorithms specified in terms of WFNs
 - So matching is agnostic to binding

- Specified functions:
 - `CPE_Name_Compare(source, target)`
 - Pairwise compares source attribute values to target attribute values
 - Returns a table of results
 - `CPE_Attribute_Compare(source, target)`
 - Compares a source attribute value to a target attribute value
 - Returns a result
 - `CPE_x(source, target)`
 - x one of DISJOINT, SUBSET, SUPERSET, EQUAL, INTERSECT
 - Compares a source WFN to a target WFN and returns TRUE if the set-theoretic relation holds

Matching (2 of 5): Example 1

SOURCE WFN

```
wfn: [...,product="acrobat",version="10",...]
```

CPE_Attribute_Compare()

TARGET WFN

```
wfn: [...,product="acrobat",version="10",...]
```

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Matching (3 of 5): Example 2

SOURCE WFN

```
wfn: [...,product="acrobat",version="10",...]
```

CPE_Attribute_Compare()

TARGET WFN

```
wfn: [...,product="acrobat",version="9",...]
```

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Matching (4 of 5): Example 3

SOURCE WFN

```
wfn: [..., product="acrobat", version=ANY, ...]
```

CPE_Attribute_Compare()

TARGET WFN

```
wfn: [..., product="acrobat", version="9", ...]
```

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Matching (5 of 5): CPE Name Matching Criteria

Name Match Number	If Attribute Outcome	Then Name Match Relation
1	If all attribute outcomes are DISJOINT (\neq)	Then CPE name relation = DISJOINT (\neq)
2	If all attribute outcomes are EQUAL(=)	Then CPE name relation = EQUAL (=)
3	If all attribute outcomes are SUBSET(\subset)	Then CPE name relation = SUBSET(\subset)
4	If all attribute outcomes are SUPERSET(\supset)	Then CPE name relation = SUPERSET (\supset)
5	If all attribute outcomes are INTERSECT (\cap)	Then CPE name relation = INTERSECT (\cap)

CPE Dictionary: Quick Summary

- Draft NIST IR 7697 defines the concept of a Common Platform Enumeration (CPE) Dictionary, the rules associated with CPE Dictionary creation and management, and the data model for representing a CPE Dictionary
 - Acceptance criteria
 - Deprecation process
 - Identifier lookup and dictionary searching
 - Management documents
 - Official and extended dictionaries
- NIST will continue to maintain the CPE Official Dictionary



Anticipated FY11 Activities

- **Finalize and publish the CPE 2.3 specification suite**

- **Get to work on CPE 3.0**
 - Re-engage the CPE Community and Core Team
 - Two face-to-face "developer day" workshops
 - Two web conferences

- **Develop a "vision" paper on CPE 3.0**

- **Develop a CPE 3.0 prototype/reference implementation**

**FY11 efforts to lay the foundation for
CPE 3.0 specification in FY12**

Q&A

